

thetic migration. There were signs of muskrats, but the animals themselves were not seen.

Part IV.

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS.

Blandings Turtle was the only turtle found in the marsh on the point. Snapping turtles and Margined Turtles (*Chrysemys marginata*) were found in the canals on the island.

The American Toad and Pickerin's Tree-frog were fairly numerous away from the water, and in the swamp were the Leopard Frog and Bullfrog.

In the lake, swimming around, and occasionally ashore, were found both the common Watersnake (*Natrix fasciata sipedon*) and the Red-bellied Watersnake (*Natrix fasciata erythrogaster*). Along the shore and among the cedars were found the Puffing Adder (*Heterodon platyrhinus*), the Milk Snake (*Osceola doliata triangula*) and the Garter Snake (*Eutania sirtalis sirtalis*). Toward the base of the point was found a Black Snake (*Bascanion constrictor*). In the heavy deciduous timber, climbing the trees, were found several Pilot Snakes (*Coluber obsoletus obsoletus*). One was brought to my attention by a troop of about fifty warblers, which had gathered about one in a tree about sixty feet high. One of these was the largest snake we killed, measuring five feet and three inches in length.

Part V.

LEPIDOPTERA—BUTTERFLIES.

Anosia plexippus. Monarch.—Common everywhere. Seen migrating and resting in large flocks.

Papilio cresphontes. Giant Swallowtail.—Common among the trees on the point. Seen migrating with *A. plexippus*.

Papilio asterias. Eastern Swallowtail.—Common.

Papilio turnus. Yellow Swallowtail.—Fairly common on point.

Papilio troilus. Spice-bush Swallowtail.—Common. Seen migrating with *A. plexippus*.

Pieris rapae. Cabbage Butterfly.—Common. Seen migrating.

Colias philodice. Clouded Sulphur.—Common inland. Seen migrating.

Grapa interrogationis. Question sign. — Common, especially at the kitchen garbage hole.

Grapta comma. Comma.—Common, especially at the kitchen garbage hole.

Pyrameis atlanta. Red Admiral.—Fairly common. Migrated in small flocks by itself.

Vanessa antiopa. Mourning-cloak.—Fairly common around camp.

Argynnis aphrodite. Aphrodite Fritillary. Common on Milkweed and Loosestrife flowers, around the swamp.

Brenthis bellona. Meadow Fritillary.—Fairly common inland.

Phyciodes tharos. Pearl-spot.—Common everywhere.

Lycaena sp. Little Blue.—Common in places inland.

FRANCIS M. ROOT.

Fishing Point of Pelee Island proved to be an excellent place for fall bird study. Within a range of three miles there were suitable feeding grounds for all kinds of birds—sandy beaches, rocky ledges, open water, heavy woods, both deciduous and coniferous, open fields, bushy pasturelands and swamps with heavy undergrowth, cat-tails, mud flats and open water.

The summer birds offered no especial peculiarities. The absence or at least rarity of the Wood Thrush, Warbling Vireo, Oven-bird, White-breasted Nuthatch, and Chickadee was noticeable. Cardinals were common, although it was the northern extremity of their range. Eagles seemed to thrive on the island despite the fact that they were shot with impunity. At least ten individuals were seen.

The migrations brought many rarities, especially in the line

of shore birds. The records for the Dowitcher, Knot, Baird Sandpiper, Hudsonian Godwit, Black-bellied Plover, Caspian Tern, Piping Plover, and Little Blue Heron show that the water and shore birds of Lake Erie have not yet been exhaustively studied. Among other unusual records were the Olive-sided Flycatcher, Goshawk, Golden-winged Warbler, Connecticut Warbler, and Blue-winged Warbler. The Cape May Warblers were almost abundant and were common about Oberlin on the 17th of September.

There were three big migratory waves. The first occurred on August 12, and consisted almost wholly of Swallows. About 8000 passed over.

The second wave was on August 27. Besides bringing many swallows and bobolinks, the first batch of warblers arrived. The Redstarts were predominant. The warblers stayed almost entirely in the deciduous trees at the base of the spit.

The third and biggest migration reached its height on September 1, and lasted through the third. On the morning of the first all living beings seemed unduly excited. Butterflies, squirrels, and rabbits, as well as all kinds of birds, worked down towards the end of the spit. Almost no birds were to be seen around the swamp. The movement continued through the next two days, but on the fifth almost everything had left. During this movement the following migrating birds were common: Bobolink, Purple Martin, Least Flycatcher, Red-headed Woodpecker, Black and White Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Bay-breasted Warbler, Wilson Warbler, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Wilson Thrush, Olive-backed Thrush, Cape May Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Oven-bird, Water-Thrush, Louisiana Water-Thrush, and Nighthawk.

The food of the birds while on the spit was not accurately determined. The sandpipers and plovers ate lakeflies and their skins, washed up on the beaches. The redstarts were eating common flies most of the time, while in the cedars all

the warblers lived on insects. They did not touch the cedar nor dogwood berries, but did eat grapes at times.

The warblers always kept on the side of the point most protected from the wind. In those localities where there was an abundance of both cedars and deciduous trees the warblers seemed to shift back and forth between the oaks and the cedars indiscriminately. The red and chestnut oaks were by far the most popular of the deciduous trees, although the sycamores and sugar maples were favored. Warblers could almost always be found in the willows and button-bushes about the swamp. They were rarely found in ash trees.

The vegetation of the point was very peculiar. It had the general southern aspect of all Lake Erie sandspits, but was lacking in those prime features, the cottonwoods and willows. Among the plants which we do not find commonly about Oberlin were the hackberry, chestnut oak, arrow-wood, snowberry, sweet-scented sumach, wafer ash, red cedar, common juniper, western prickly pear, red ash, blue ash, green ash, and red bearberry. The absence of the chestnut, beech, hornbeam, horse chestnut, and smooth sumach were noticeable.

WOODY PLANTS ON FISHING POINT.

Red Maple.—Common at extreme base.

White Maple.—Common at extreme base.

Sugar Maple.—Abundant in the deciduous belt.

Hackberry.—Common in the deciduous belt.

White Ash.—Fairly common, except among the cedars.

Black Ash.—?—in the deciduous belt.

Green Ash.—Common in the deciduous belt.

Red Ash.—Fairly common, except among the cedars.

Blue Ash.—Common, except among the cedars.

Honey Locust.—Uncommon.

Black Walnut.—A few on the east shore.

Red Cedar.—Abundant.

Red Mulberry.—Scattered.

Hop Hornbeam.—Common.

Sycamore.—Fairly common.

- Cottonwood.—Bunch on beach east of swamp.
Large-toothed Aspen.—A few on west shore.
Quaking Aspen.—A few on west shore.
Sand Cherry.—Fairly common on west shore.
Choke-cherry.—Fairly common on west shore.
Red Oak.—Abundant in deciduous belt.
Chestnut Oak.—Abundant in deciduous belt.
Basswood.—Common in deciduous belt.
White Elm.—Common in deciduous belt.
Swamp White Oak.—Common north of swamp.
Willow.—Three varieties, mostly on west shore.
Slippery Elm.—A few on end of point.
Sheep-berry.—Scattered through deciduous belt.
Arrowwood.—Fairly common in deciduous belt.
Gooseberry.—Fairly common in deciduous belt.
Hickory.—Fairly common on west beach.
Snowberry.—Fairly common in cedar belt.
Elder.—Fairly common about swamp.
Thorn.—Two varieties, north of swamp.
Sweet-scented Sumach.—Abundant.
Staghorn Sumach.—Abundant south of swamp; common elsewhere.
Poison Ivy.—Common, except in cedar belt.
Raspberry.—Fairly common.
Woodbine.—Scattered.
Wafer Ash.—Abundant on west beach.
Common Juniper.—Common in cedar belt.
Western Prickly Pear.—Common in cedar belt.
Red Bearberry.—Fairly common in cedar belt.
Smooth Honeysuckle.—A few near end of point.
Perfoliate Honeysuckle.—A few near end of point.
Kinnikinnik.—Fairly common on west beach.
Rough-leaved Dogwood.—Common.
Shrubby Bittersweet.—Scattered through deciduous belt.
Buttonbush.—Abundant in swamp.
Swamp Rose.—Common in swamp (?).
Early Wild Rose.—Fairly common (?).

Glossy Rose.—Scattered (?).
Sweetbrier.—Scattered.
Wild Grape.—Abundant.
Greenbrier.—Common in deciduous belt.
Virginia Creeper.
Dodder.
Running Euonyms.
Wild Clematis.
Trumpet Vine.

ONCE UNDER CULTIVATION.

Apple. Peach.

T. N. METCALF.